magnificent setting, at Booth's, has become the leading topic in theatrical circles. "The Black Crook" will be replaced at Niblo's in the spring by Mrs. John Wood and her merry followers. Mr. Fechter is making progress with his new theatre on Fourteenth street. which will be known as the Lyceum. It will he one of the handsomest temples ever erected to the drama in this city. Rumors are rife as to the building of new theatres in the upper part of Broadway. Certainly an amusement public have increased largely within the past few years, and even twenty theatres are insufficient to accommodate all demands.

Our Religious Press Table.

There is absolutely no noteworthy feature this week in the columns of our religious contemporaries-that is to say, nothing out side of the peculiar sectarian dogmas advocated by each. The Observer touches on "Theology Run Mad," and treats of the newly published book of Theophilus Parsons, of the Law School of Harvard. The Observer epitomises as well as criticises Parsons' work, and it almost brings to our ears the genial intonations of the once great, but eccentric, theologian of Massachusetts, the late Theodore Parker, when it says :-

late Theodore Parker, when it says:—

He (the later Parsons) begins by assuming that God is and always was, and then he asserts that matter was created by the creating God, of or fromthat is, out of himself—his own substance, a theory of creation which he takes to be much more rational than that of creation out of nothing, which he considers absurd. He does not undertake to show wherein it is more rational to hold that matter is made out of spirit than out of nothing. He is careful to say that matter is not God, as Panthelsm would imply; but everything being an emanation from the Infinite, is pervaded with the divine. Man was made at the head of all finite things ou this planet, and being endowed with a soul proceeding directly from the substance of the Greator is immortal. His sensational nature is an effluence of the divine nature. Mr. Parsons has also learned—and this is the most interesting of all his discoveries—that heat in the natural world is the form in which divine love works in the nature of man.

If heat accomplishes such wonders in regard o the attraction of Divine love, way do not notice of our devout sinners go to Tophet at once and receive the benefit of the intensified atmosphere of that locality? The fact is, Boston Puritanical theologisms have well nigh been run into the ground. Unitarianism under teachings of the Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey was the eulogism of independent sectarianism. We mean by this to say that in former years every religious matter bearing the Unitarian stamp in Massachusetts was eulogized by such eloquent orators as Alexander Everett, Dewey, Parker and a host of Harvard graduates, and that other sects stood a very poor show when Unitarianism was upon the religious warpath. Recently the current of this religious stream seems to have changed. Orthodoxy looms up. Hepworth recants and kicks Unitarianism to the dogs. Hepworth may be right or he may be wrong. That is none of our business. He may prefer swill milk to gin and milk, like Brother Smyth; but orthodoxy has become the sheet anchor of faith, and those who do not cling to it are in danger of sinking to the depths of perdition. Mr. Parsons' work will probably be well studied. If it produces any new light upon Puritanical theology, or exposes any of its vagaries and shallowness, his labors may not be without their reward.

The Methodist thinks that the treatment of Mr. Hepworth by his former associates of the Unitarian faith has been marked by unusual asperity. Continues the Methodist :-

He (Hepworth) himself says that as he left his old spiritual home the "door was slammed behind him." But this does not tell the whole story. As he has receased from his friends that were they have cast not a lew stones at him. The Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Unity chapel, professes to be glad that

He has contributed nothing to our creed—no sermon of marked ability, no new ideas. He has stolen other men's houghts; taking care, however, to change the language and idute them very well.

Even Dr. Bellows loses his habitual equanimity, With his popular gifts and his external attractions he had been steadily demoralizing the standard of the Unitarian ministry and preaching, by a sensational, unscholarly style of self-exhibition, an appeal to a wishy-washy sentimentality and to vultar prejudices; abusing a culture he did not possess; speaking lightly of theological science, any knowledge of which he housely disclaimed, and using nonular dedee of which he housely disclaimed, and using nonular

All this greatly surprises us. We had supposed that the odium theologicum was unknown among the Christiaus who quite complacently call themselves liberal. When the Collyers and the Conways forsake McLodism we do feel fretted, but we try to let them go their way in peace.

The Methodist also asks this question-"What shall be done with our Judges?" The answer is plain to ordinary comprehensions: keep the good ones in and, as Shakspeare makes Christopher Sly say, let the poor one's "slide." The Bancroft-Kirkland scholarships, whereby Harvard professors can travel in Europe upon ecclesiastical and scientific tours, is favorably commented upon by the

The Independent discourses on "Congregational Creedlessness." We cite :-

gational Creedlessness." We cite:—
Quite a pretty little discussion is arising among our Congregational brethren over the proper construction to see put on that clause in the constitution adopted by the Oberlin National Council, in which they give, or fail to give, their doctrinal longitude and latitude. Not a few are sorely afraid that the clause adopted will prove too loose a bond unless pretty strictly construed. * * * For aught we can see Congregationalists are quite as suff in their polity, quite as proud of the rock buried under a Plymouth wharf, quite as strenuous of their distinctive name as ever. While considerably more olerant of doctrinal divergences than they were sixty years ago, they are considerably more demonstrative in their denominational preferences than they then were, and with neither element of change would we quarret.

The Tublet (Catholic organ) emphasizes

The Tablet (Catholic organ) emphasizes these remarks :-

The British government, wise by experience, thows weil that no movement of a public or political character can possibly succeed in Ireland without the sanction or co-operation of the ciergy.

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) puts on the mask of the "Knight of Sorrowful Countenance" and gives us a very readable historical chapter upon the "sorrowful aspects of human society." Certainly the sad state of the times, the present triumphant march of violence and outrage, warrant an article upon this topic. After a couple of columns of dark misgivings the Journal awakens to a more pleasant view of the situation, like a rainbow after a storm, and concludes:-

Sombre and discouraging as are the external signs of this wicked world, we can learn to be cheerful and to look with gladness on events as they pass. We must sorrow at the miseries that surround us, but, if Faith is our guide, we will always see the eternal sunshine beyond. We are going to see greater troubles than have yet happened—for catholics are slow of heart to be converted—and they must be converted or be swept out of the way, that the work of God may be accomplished. Sursam corda!

The Jewish Times congratulates its Hebrew brethren upon the "Signs of the Times," and asks, "Is not the time near when the wolf and the lamb will camp together in peace?' "Prison Reform" is also the subject of an article in the same paper. It is regarded as a "most humanitarian project," and the worthy Dr. E. E. Wines is quoted in this connection.

The Christian Union (Henry Ward Beecher) thinks that -

The reforms and adjustments which remain for us to make, though serious, are infinitely easier of management than the difficulties which all European nations encounter. We have immense material wealth, we have incroughly popular government, and, what is more, a people fit to govern themselves. We have thristianity in a purer and more active form than any other country. To us is given the noble possibility of being the world's teacher—of advancing human rights and human happiness by simply setting an example. As the opportunity is great so is the responsibility.

The Evangelist, the Golden Age, the Christian Intelligencer, the Boston Pilot, the Church Journal, the Jewish Messenger, the Liberal Christian, the Catholic Mirror, the New Jerusalem Messenger and the many others that weekly hold a conference banquet upon our religious press table furnish evidence that, as their columns advance in intelligence and ability and enterprise, the good work of religious progress still goes on.

The Gas Monopolies and the City Rail-

The New York Legislature met this year amid the expectations of the people that it would "sweep clean;" but up to the present we have been treated only to a great many flourishes of the "new broom." Outside of the purification of our city government there are hosts of bad and rotten corporations, the legitimate offspring of the corruption of Tammany in its worst days, which need to be reformed, if not abolished. The gas monopolles are among the very worst of these enemies of the public weal, which were allowed to swindle the people by paying a percentage of their dishonest profits to the venal "rings" till lately in power. In vain the citizens appealed against the injustice. A wretched article of gas at exorbitant rates was bad enough, but that our citizens should be swindled by being forced to pay for quanti-ties of the miserable illuminator they had not consumed made the matter still worse. As it was a monopoly there was no resource for the outraged individual. Any

complaint of the quality supplied was laughed at, and any remonstrance against overchar e for quantity met with the surly threat to cut off the supply unless the bill was promptly paid. Cases have been known where bills were presented for many thousand feet of gas when not a burner had been used. The difference between this and picking pockets is not so very great, yet the companies are rich, and believe themselves strong enough to buy off all opposition as of yore. We shall see. A bill to protect gas consumers against this system of robbery has been drawn up carefully, we are informed, and the citizens will look anxiously for its appearance. Let the Legislator who is about to do this good work keep his light under a bushel no longer. The session is wasting, and the friends of reform must remember that time fights on the side of the monopolies. At a meeting held in this city on Friday night a petition was drawn up praying the Legislature to change the present private monopoly into a State monopoly. If the purity and cheapness of the gas to be supplied from such a course were in ratio to the purity and price of our legislators there is small hope of reform in that direction. We want, on the contrary, a healthy competition whereby the public would have a resource against the impudent exactions of monopolists private or public.

Another nuisance that sadly needs abating is the arrogance of the city railroad corporations. Without exception they turn a deaf ear to the too well-grounded complaints of those who are obliged to travel by their lines. The abominable filth of the cars, nests and nurseries of disease as they are, is something that needs looking after. Utterly careless of the comfort or convenience of the travelling public, they have the unparalleled impertinence to come before the Legislature asking additional privileges, while their part of the contract with the people remains so unfulfilled. The Third Avenue Railroad asks leave to run palace cars on its line, and is kind enough to say that it will run sufficient of the "ordinary" cars to meet "public convenience." With their idea of "public convenience" and "ordinary" cars this is certainly a cool proposition. It can be very clearly seen that if this privilege be extended to them under these very elastic conditions they will take care to make the "ordinary" cars so thoroughly intolerable that none but those actually compelled by narrowness of means can travel except in their "palace cars," while the vermin-eaten passengers on the "ordinary" cattle pens will become objects of pity to the community. They have the audacity to ask for leave to run palace cars, while "ordinary cars," eighteen years old, with decayed timbers, jingling bolts, greasy panels, and filthy, living cushions, are our samples of what they know about "public convenience." The Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, 'Cross Town, South Side and Belt lines are masses of moving filth, and it is possible that they, too, will apply for palace car privileges, with the dirt and rottenness of their "strings of second hand coffins" as an excuse. There is no provision made anywhere against overcrowding. It is very probable, indeed, that the highly ingenious directors may make the crowded condition of the cars on their line an extra reason for the granting of leave to run palace cars for the privileged, whereas it is a reason exactly to the contrary. Reformers who can see how injuriously this bold job, if successful, would operate against the poor and the middling rich of the community, who cannot afford fancy prices for railroad travelling, should defeat the bill, which is a fraud on the people. The providing of sufficient cars, keeping them clean, preventing their overcrowding and running them on time are things to which the best of our city lines are strangers, while the Third avenue is the worst. A law should be passed compelling cleanliness, preventing overcrowding and providing sufficiency of accommodation on the car lines, and when these requirements are fulfilled it will be time enough to think of asking favors. The Board of Health at a late meeting received an opinion from their counsel that they possessed full inrisdiction over all conveyances used for public travel, and could order any changes

THE IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE for the past week were heavy-over nine and Our great war was to settle the question of human a half millions—warghts, which is at the bottom of the labor problem. a half millions-with one or two cargoes in

necessary for the public health. They should

look to this promptly, and let our Solons at

Albany see that "public convenience" be

attended to in a different manner to the way

the companies construe it.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Quiroga's Pronouncement of Success Over the Juarists.

Revolutionary Bulletin of the Fall of Camargo.

War Movements General and Wide-Spread Agitation on the Border.

TELECRAR'S TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our cor-

respondent in Matamoros :-MATAMOROS, Feb. 3, 1872.

Under date of yesterday Quiroga writes thus :- "I am attacking the Juarist bandits in Camargo with the greatest success. The greater part of their forces have been dispersed and I have captured many others. My cavalry being still pursuing few will escape. Pedro Henajosa led the attack."

MILITARY BULLETINS AND WAR MOVEMENT. This evening a revolutionary bulletin announces the fall of Camargo and calls the inhabitants of Tamaulipas to arms in order to suppress the Juarist tyrants.

General Palacios has one hundred and fift-National guaranteen organized; but there is

no enthusiasm for the cause, many young men fleeing to the American side of the lines to escape the conscription.

It is believed that Cortina is moving rapidly

Quiroga has many siege guns from Monterey with which to attack Matamoros.

The government papers positively affirm the defeat of Martinez and Trevino before San Luis and the fact of their retreat to Saltillo; but the statement is not credited.

The agitation has become universal here.

General Altorre's Defeat Not Confirmed SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3, 1872. The advices from Acapulco by the Paname steamer contain nothing confirmatory of the reported defeat of General Altorre by Diaz in Oaxaca, s stated in the accounts received by the way of the Rio Grande.

FRANCE.

First Consequences of a Parliamentary Vote Against a Return to Paris-M. Casimir-Perier's Position in the Cabinet-The Orleans Princes Pronounce for the Ancient Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS. Feb. 3, 1872. The adverse vote in the Assembly yesterday on the motion to return to Paris causes great disan

M. Leon Say threatens to resign the Prefecture of the Seine in consequence of the vote, and it is more probable than ever that M. Casimir-Perier will insist on withdrawing from the Ministry. It is stated that President Thiers has, by personal

day before resigning from the Ministry.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES DECLARE FOR PARIS The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinvill in a communication to the Officiel Journal, state that if they had been present in the Legislature on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the

SPAIN.

The Radical Reformers in "Monster Meeting" in Madrid-Eloquent Orations and an Inviting Popular Programme-Citisen Rights at Home and Colonial Integrity Abroad-A Reasonable Call and Excellent Political Test.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1872. A mass meeting of the radical party was held here yesterday. Nearly seven thousand people

Senor Echegaray delivered an address, in the course of which he alluded to the reported atrocities in Cuba, and declared that there was good reason to believe there was some foundation for these ac counts. He said "he had incontestable evidence that children had been shot," and he demanded that a stop be put to such outrages.

The speakers generally called for extensive re-

forms at home and in the colonies, among them the bolition of capital punishment and slavery, the reduction of taxation and the privilege of trial by

All the orators advocated the continued possession of Cuba and the maintenance of Spanish authority in the Antilles.

A POLITICAL TEST WELL PLACED. The Deputies in the late Cortes from Porto Rico have issued a manifesto demanding that the re-forms promised that colony in 1869, viz., a constiutional government and the apolition of slavery, be carried into effect.

ELECTIONEERING FOR ROYALTY. ectoral Committee of the governmenta party to-day issued a manifesto to the people of Spain, urging adherence to King Amadeus as the most favorable for the future welfare of the country.

CUBA.

The American Excursionists at Havana-Willtary Movement-A German War Ship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1872. the Morro Castle from New York, will return today, and the remainder of them next week. castern Department, arrived here from Spain

The German ship-of-war Gazelle has arrived here from Savanilla.

EUBOPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LOYDON, Feb. 3—1:20 P. M.—
consols closed at \$215 (or money and the account. Amerian securities and the security of the security of the securities of the security of the securities of the irregular.

AUVERPOOL BEHADETUYFS MARRET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb.

P. M.—Breadstuffs opened quiet and unchanged.

AUVERPOOL, PROVISIONS MARRET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb.

P. M.—Change ciosed at fills, upr qwis.

ENGLAND.

Reassertion of the Position on the Alabama Claims Case-Journalistic Advice as to the Policy in the Geneva Arbitration Court-lhe Prince of Wales and the Public Thanksgiving.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Peb. 3, 1872. All the leading morning journals of the city have articles on the Alabama claims, criticising the American case with great severity and urging the government to "declare its opinion and purposes in regard to the demand for indirect damages.

The London Times declares England must imme distely give notice to the Geneva arbitrators an already been taken that if the American case is reformed arbitration may be happily conclud

The London Telegraph reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and received in a friendly manner.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO PRAY IN ST. PAUL'S. The Court Circular announces that their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, will pe present at the Thanksgiving services in St. Paul's.

IRELAND.

Public Opinion Vastly Divided on the Subject of Home Rule-Serious Symptoms of the Self-Gavernment Project.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3, 1872. At a meeting held in Galway to-day to nominate candidate to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons a show of hands indicated that the majority of the meeting favored Mr. Nolan, the

e-rule candidate. The result of the vote created a great uproar, rhich culminated in a riot between the oppos parties

The police attempted to suppress the disturbance, when a furious conflict took place between the armed constabulary and the rioter-- and consored until many persons had been

Principles and Arguments of the Anti-Radicals. The contents of our news telegram given above, go to show that there are very many persons in Ireland who are vehemently opposed to the home-rule move-ment, and who distrust the political faith and personal sincerity of some of its more prominent promoters. Just previous to the occurrence of this people thus:-

O'Connell demanded repeal of the Union because O'Conneil demanded repeal of the Union because he saw ireland governed in denance of every principle of justice, and he sought it for certain specific and avowed purposes. The followers of Mr. Butt, the opponent of O'Conneil, in presence of an entirely different state of things, raise the cry of the Liberator, but leave us in complete ignorance, atter months of agitation, what special evils they have in view, and base their operations upon the specious though wholly untenable position, that Irishmen are not allowed to manage their own affairs.

Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, said to his countrymen at large:—
We believe that you are deluded by men whom you should not trust. Among the leaders and followers of the policy we condemn we know that there are many of purest public and private virtue, men whom we honor and esteem; but we believe that those who form the motive power of this agitation—those who "shove it on;" who, to use a familiar phrase, are at the bottom of it, and into whose hands it has fallen down—are your enemies. Among them are some of those who, a few years ago, sought to plunge you in a rebellion, which ended in shame before it had time to end in slaughter. They are the men who would have become what the commune in Paris became. You know for a fact that one of the principal actors in that hideous enormity was in this country organizing your heedless youth and bringing them under his control. of Kerry, said to his countrymen at large:-

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax at the Bultimore Fair of the Union Soldiers' Orphan Asylum.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3, 1872. President Grant and Vice President Colfax visited this city this atternoon as the guests of Mr. Samuel M. Shoemaker. During the evening they visited the Union Orphan Asylum Fair, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans of Union soldiers which closed to-night, after a most successful week

During the evening General Grant was presented by the ladies with a splendid chair, and also with a ated with an elegant afghan for Master Schuyler Colfax. The President and Vice President briefly. but appropriately, acknowledged the complimen stowed upon them by the ladies. They left on the half-past eight train for Washington.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Splendid Banquet Given Him at Memphia **MEMPHIS. Feb. 3, 1872.** The ball and banquet given the Grand Duke Alexis at Overton Hotel last night was a grand affair, though the attendance was not large. Owing to the well known aversion of the Duke to speeches the formal reception, as originally laid down in the programme, was omitted. The dancing commenced at eleven o'clock, and was continued until thre o'clock. The ball room was handsomely festooned with Russian and American flags. Over the main door was inscribed "Russia and America," while above the main chandeller was a circle of gas lets forming the words "Welcome, Alexis." party seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly, and after the pall returned to their quarters at Peabody awaiting the steamer Great Republic. Should the Great Republic not arrive the party will take another steamer for New Orleans.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieutenant Governor Ailen C. Beach is at the St. Nicholas Hotel

General M. H. Brooks, of Huntington, Va., is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. J. W. Cushing, of Boston, is among the solourners

at Earle's Hotel. Judge Israel Spencer, of Syracuse, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Macquiay, of the steamship China, is at

the New York Hotel. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the Brevoort House. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, a well known member

of the "Taird House," is staying at the Hofman Colonel Jonas H. French, of Boston, is domiciled

at the New York Hotel.

H. G. Coffin, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, Is

stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, is among yeserday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. James D. Spencer, M. D., of Watertown, N. Y., is sojourning at the St. James Hotel.

The Countess de Paula and daughter and General MacAdagas, of Paris, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. E. Cederstrahle, Secretary of the Swedish Legation, is at the Albermarie Hotel.
General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is at

the Gusey House. General Hawley was Governor of Connecticut for two successive terms, and was uso President of the National Republican Convention of 1868. He is now the editor of a paper in Hartford, Conn. If the General has any particu-larly fervent feeling it is of dislike for Ben Butler, the American Bismarck," whom he vigorously be

THE HERALD AND THE MISSIONARIES. [From the New York Evangelist, Feb. 1.1

There is certainly a better day for Africa in the near future. Perhaps her great missionary explorer is hid away for a season only that her great resources may become all the more speedily known by the quest now going on for him. The HERALD'S now exciting comment and perhaps emulation in London. All this has no indirect bearing upon the missionary's search for gems that snail snine like the stars for ever and ever.

ART MATTERS.

clous' Great Paintings-Jerusalem, in Her Grandeur and in Her Fall. Under the above titles will be presented in ne to the American public two paintings rare interest by Mr. Selous. Christians have eve Saviour's passion, and the desire to become better acquainted with a spot hallowed by the blood of a God dying for the salvation of mankind has ever been a widespread aspiration in the Christian tian sects, if they look upon Jerusalem as the cradle of their faith, the Jews scattered among the nations of the earth look back with sorrowful pride to the time when the city was the glory of it historically or religiously, we cannot fail to be deeply interested in all that pertains to its past and present. It is impossible to forget that from this cradle have sprung forms of belief and institutions that seem to defy time. Nations, languages and religions have come and gone since the Jewish priests offered up

SACRIFICES TO THE LIVING GOD. The temples of Greek and Roman are crumbled in the dust, or stand in magnificent ruin to bear witness to past glory; but the Hebrew faith still exists in spite of persecution and the scattering of the nation. From the same soil has risen the Christian fatth which alone will outlive the parent religion. Here have transpired all the incidents connected with the great work of the Redemption of man, and we naturally desire to know more about a city which has experienced so signally the favor and the vengeance of God.

It was no light undertaking to endeavor to present an authentic picture of Jerusalem in her grandeur, to resuscitate her glories and build up, by patient and laborious research, that city which the Roman agent of Divine Providence razed until Fortunately the materials for such a reconstruction various ancient works of authority, and with

as a basis, the history of Josephus, and such light as the excellent survey of Jerusalem by the English engineers could throw on the anment to pography, the artist, after years of labor, pro-

existed in the time of the Saviour. which shows us vividly all the main points of interest. From the Mount of Gives we look down and oehold the city lying beneath in all its splendor. At the base the Valley of Jehosnaphat is spanned by the Red Heifer Bridge, and just beyond the walls rises the Temple, with its cloisters and courts, carefully and elaborately painted. The minuteness with which even the ornamentation of the building is reproduced is absolutely marvellous. On the right the principal buildings which strike us are the Grand Theatre, Herod's Amphitheatre and Strato's Tower. In the distance Herod's Palaco, a noble pile, and the towers Hippicus, Phasselus and Mariamme. On the left the Aqueduct, skriting the Field of Blood, is lost in the principal baths of the upper city. The Palaco of Camphas, the Tower of David and the Keep of Antonia are some of the other important monuments, Indeed, in what ver direction we turn some object of DEEP HISTORICAL INTEREST

we turn some object of DEEP HISTORIOAL INTEREST OF Striking beauty meets the eye, and the more closely we examine the work the more we are struck with the wonderful research and natient labor of the artist. Nor is the merit of the work by any means confined to evidences of pains-taking labor. The magnificent city has been placed in a landscape and made the centre of what is essentially a historic picture. In the foreground the artist has introduced the triumphal procession of Christ, and worked in a number of subsidiary groups that suggest the story of His betrayal and doom with considerable force. The management of these groups and their subordination to the central idea is a triumph of composition; but we do not purpose in this article to enter at any length into the consideration of the technical execution of the work, which we reserve for another time.

than on the picture of the city which has vanished forever.

Here we also look down from the Mount of Olives; but the scene has changed. In the foreground we see groups of traveliers and their Arab guides, with here and there some Turkish soldiers. The Tempie has disappeared, but on its site rises the Mosque of Omar. Most of the ancient landmarks have disappeared or been converted to the use of the loilowers of Mohammed. The locality alone has not changed, and the ruin and decay seem to lend an increased cuarm to the scene of the Saviour's passion. In all that constitutes an effective composition this spicture is richer than its companion. There is something mournfully picturesque in the crumbing walls and the desert waste which surrounds the city. Our sentiments accord with the air of quiet gloom of the evening shadows which are stealing over the landscape. Even the sun goes down with

down with

SUBDUED SPLENDOR,
and there is evidence everywhere of a feeling of oppression, as if the memory of the great crime committed ages age still nung around the place and tinged life with an air of sadness. These remarkable works have been brought to this country by Mr. Derby, and will soon be placed on public exhibition. In a future notice we snail enter more minutely into their technical handling. They have already been exhibited in Burope with great success, and a limited number of proofs of the engraving have been sold at high prices in England.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

TWO LITERARY PERIODICALS have been consolidated the present month—the American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular, published for ten years past in Philadelphia by George W. Childs, having been merged in the Publishers' and Station. ers' Weekly Trade Circular, published by F. Ley-poldt, New York. The interests of the book seiling and publishing trades, it is thought, will be better promoted by one vigorous journal appearing weekly than by two languishing ones coming out monthly and semi-monthly.

MRS. F. G. FAIRPIELD will publish a new book under the title of "American Marbles" next spring. THE NEW BIBLE REVISION, now proceeding in Engiand under a body of ciergymen principally of the Church of England, is to have the co-operation of American divines of different Churches, under the lead of Dr. Philip Schaff, the church historian. THE SECOND and concluding volume of Bryant's Homer's Odyssey" will be published in March.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE is to be literary editor of the new Boston paper, the Globe. A LEIPSIC PAPER says that Germany Imports three times as many American illustrated papers as

MACMILLAN for January had a paper on "The Legal Profession in America," which the writer, Mr. Bryce, believes (not without reason) to be de-

THE NUMBER of women studying at the University of Zurich has so greatly increased of late that they now form a tenth of the matriculated stu-

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Harper & Brotners-'Shakspeare's History of King Henry the Eighth," edited, with notes, by William J. Rolfe, A. M. "The Land of Desolation Being a Personal Narrative of Observation and Adventure in Greenland," by Isaac J. Hayes, M. D. "Mistress and Maid," a household story, by the author of "John Hallfax, Gentleman." "Patty," a novel, by Katherine S. Macquoid. From Patrick Donahoe, Boston—"Via Crucis; or,

The Way of the Cross; Forty-six Meditations for Every Day in Lent," translated from the German of Rev. Dr. John Emmanuel Veith, by Very Rev. Theodore Noethin; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster. "Orangeism; Sketches of the History of the Institution in Ireland," by Daniel O'Connell.

From P. O'Shea-"Lives of the Deceased Bisnops of the Catholic Church in the United States, with an appendix and an analytical index," two volumes by Richard H. Clarke, A. M.

From Charles Scribner & Co.—"Lectures on the Science of Religion; with a Paper on Bud-dhist Nihilism, and a translation of the Dhammapadda; or, 'Path of Virtue;' " by Max Muller, M. A. From DeWitt C. Lent & Co .- "Lucretius on the Nature of Things;" translated into English verse by Charles Frederick Johnson, with introduction and notes.

From John Gray & Co., Washington, D. C.—
'Junius Unmasked; or, Thomas Paine the Author of the Letters of Junius and the Declaration of Independence.'

From J. B. Lappincott & Co., Philadelphia—"The High Mills;" by Katherine Saunders.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Miss Winthrop, of 113 West Twenty-sixth street, ttempted to commit suicide by drinking landanum esterday afternoon, but she was saved from detion by the surgeon of the Twenty-ninth pre-The cause which led the unfortunate woman munit such a rack act is as 10t unknown.

THE JAPANESE IN UTAH

The Municipality of Salt Lake City Greets Them.

A Grand Banquet and Reception To Be Tens dered by the Mormons to the Representatives of the Mikado-The Troops at Camp Douglas To Be Reviewed for Their Especial Benefit.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3, 1872. The members of the Japanese Embassy are exthorities have appointed a committee of citizens to meet them on their arrival and receive them with been arranged that the Orientals shall meet the officers and probably some Church officials at a grand banquet which is to be given in their honor.

It is not yet known for a certainty whether they will be presented to the great "Cnief" of the Mor-mon Church, but their curiosity will doubtless lead them to his house, where he still remains a prisoner in charge of the Marshal.

General Morrow has offered to review the troops stationed at Camp Douglas. The offer will do

The petition gotten up at the mass meeting last night to be presented to President Grant asking him to sustain Chief Justice McKean in his office and thereby recognizing the usefulness and unquestioned efficiency of that officer has been signed by 12,000 to 15,000 persons. These are Gentiles and Mormons; and fully another thousand signatures will be attached to-night.

The general teeling here is in favor of Judge Mc-

THE "TRISH GIANT" CHALLENGE.

Ned O'Baldwin "Tuken Up" in the Varieties Paentre, Pittsburg-Tom Allen's Courage Impugned-The Performance Delayed to Perfect Arrangements-A Meeting and but Tom Doesn't Come Un Money to Bous,

to the Scratch.

Privisured, Pa., Feb. 5, 2012.

An unusual scene occurred last night at the Varieties Theatre. in this city. Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant," appeared in the entertainment in a sparring match with a clever amateur of this city. At the conclusion of the set-to he was called to the footlights, when he made a speech. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had been at St. Louis endeavoring to get up a match with Tonz Allen, in which he failed, and he hoped in the course of next week to be in New York, where he would arrange preliminaries with Jem Mace for a

When about to leave the stage a wealthy sporting rentleman arose from his seat in a private box and drawing from his pocket a roll of greenbacks aunounced his willingness to make a deposit of \$500, and stated that O'Baldwin dare not meet Allen. In an instant all was confusion in the theatre, which was eventually hushed by the puglist going over to the party and asking him if he was in earnest. "Of course i am," responded the gendeman; "at least my money tells of the seriousness of my intentions,"

"I cannot accept your proposition at this place," replied O'Baidwin; "you see we have interrupted the performance." the performance."
"Very well," said the other, "meet me in the morning at the Monongahela House," which was acceded to by O'Baldwin, and the entertainment

roceeded.
The afair is causing much excitement.
This morning the parties met and Allen was tele-raphed to, asking him if he would stick to an ar-angement made for him. The answer was not derangement made for him. The answer was not de-cided enough to suit the party who was anxious and willing to back the St. Louis man, and they ad-journed upon an understanding that they will meet again after Allen has been communicated with by letter.

A ROBBER SHOT.

The Guard Watching the Adams Express Car Secures a Thief by Means of a Bullet CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1872.

An attempt at robbery was made in the Adams express car, on the Panhandle train due here at six o'clock this morning, after leaving Xenia. The armed guard was sitting in darkness, having been deprived of light by the frozen condition of his lamp oil. His quiet was broken by some unknown person in the remote end of the car, who finally struck a light to better enable him to prosecute his search among the valuables in that part of the car; the light clearly the valuables in that part of the car; the light clearly revealed a man at work at a frunk, whereupon the guard fired, striking the robber in the breast, the ball passing towards the right shoulder.

The wounded man was taken in custody, brought to this city and finally removed to the hospital. The wound is not considered as daugerous. The man gives his name as James Trimble, and it is said that he was once a brakeman on this road.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCICO, Feb. 3, 1872. Last evening the Treasurer of Santa Cruz county, upon turning off the gas in his office, was seized by armed and masked men, who had been concealed in the office. They bound and gagged him and threatened him with instant death unless he un-locked the vault. He compiled, and the robbers took out \$20,000 in gold coin, locked the Treasurer in his office and departed. No clue to the identity of the robbers has yet been discovered.

JUDGE LYNCH IN KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, Ky., Peb. 3, 1872, Yesterday a party of twenty-five or thirty masked men went to the jall where Stough, who murdered his wile, was confined, overpowered the Sheria, nook the keys of the jail, and proceeded to Stough's cell and marched him out a snort distance, where they hung him to a tree. The mob then quetly dis-persed. The circumstances attending the murder are so brutal that the action of the mob seems to

et general approval. A COOL KELLY.

At six o'clock yesterday morning Daniel Kells, keeper of North Brother Island Lighthouse, with two other men, went to the rescue of a man on the ice opposite Randall's Island, and after saving him from perishing they put him on the shore at Long Island. When the men were returning to the highthouse their boat was stove in, and the three men were cast away upon the ice. Kelly reached shore by the help of his oars, and the other two men were afterwards picked up by the steamer Minnahannock.

A.—Herring's Putent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-aith street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martines A Specialty.—Sterling Silver Tea Sets and linner Services, at close prices, by the manufacturers. FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway, corner Teuth street.

A Card.—I Heartily Recommend Watts
NERVOUS ANTIDOTE for paralysis, rheumatism, neuralpia and debility.

S. M. MALLORY, M. D., 481 Fourth av. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmiess, reliable, instantane-ous. At all druggists.

Bargains in Jeweiry.—Wholesale Prices Jamond Rings. Wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Back Ache.-Forty drops of Constitution Chevaller's Life for the Hair, Prepared expressly for winter use, restores gray bair, stops its falling put, increases its growth.

If Your Hair Is Falling Out, or Shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR. This article has been so many rears before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists. 617 Broad-

"Neuril."-If You Suffer from Neuralgia apply "MEURIL." It will give instant relief. Sold by all drugging. Never-Fulling Safety and Success WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe an remedy for all diseases with which children are furing the process of teathing.

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Royal Havana Lottery.

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